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New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All communications for the Tribune should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1861, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and two Members of the State Senate, by order of the Committee.

SIMON DRAFER, Chairman.
JAMES T. MILLER, Secretary.

A meeting of Bank Presidents and Committees representing the Banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, was yesterday held in this city. Secretary Chase was present. The report of the Committee of ten was considered, and a portion adopted, whereby it is agreed by the banks to take \$50,000,000 at par at once, with the privilege of taking another \$50,000,000 on the 15th of October, and \$50,000,000 on the 15th of December. The amount allotted to the three cities, in proportion to their capital, will give to New-York \$30,000,000, to Boston \$15,000,000, and to Philadelphia \$5,000,000. The meeting was adjourned to convene again this morning.

The Persia, from Liverpool on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news. The London papers are discussing the American Loan. The Times apparently taking ground against raising a portion of it in England. Lord Herbert, the late Secretary of War, died on the 2d inst., at the age of fifty years. A speech of Mr. Bright, on october, is published among our foreign extracts. The reactionists in Italy have attempted a combined movement in several provinces, being everywhere defeated, however. It is said that intrigues are going on at the French Court to displace Baron Ricasoli from the Italian Ministry. Mr. Ten Broeck's horse, Starke, won the Goodwood Cup on the 1st inst. The race was a fine one, Starke beating only by a head.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our additional news from the Missouri battle of Saturday is not as full as we could wish. It does not, however, materially change the aspect of the affair; it certainly does not, as some persons feared would be the case, transform our victory into a defeat. Even taking for the basis of our opinion the accounts in which the coloring is most sober, the battle was a glorious success on our part. It appears that the number of Gen. Lyon's force was even smaller than at first reported, and that he actually went into a fight against 25,000 Rebels with only 5,500 men. The enemy retreated at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, after eight hours' hard fighting, in great disorder, setting fire to their baggage-wagons. Our troops were too much fatigued to pursue; else the Rebels would have been cut to pieces. Our loss in officers was heavy, when we include the wounded. A partial list is furnished by the telegraph, which shows that in this particular we suffered severely. Major McKinstry, the Provost-Marshal of St. Louis, has arrested the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed another in his place. It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 15,000 Rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob, where the National force consists of 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon.

From Gen. Banks's column we learn that two or more rebel regiments are in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, on the opposite side of the Potomac. The latest reports say that all was quiet, but that an attack was hourly expected. On Tuesday a severe skirmish took place near Graton, Virginia, in which our troops were signally successful. Information of a secretly organized band of Rebels who were within a few miles of Webster, having reacted Gen. Kelly, he dispatched Captain Dayton, of the 4th Virginia Regiment, with 50 men, to break them up. After an hour's hard fighting the Rebels, who numbered 200, were utterly routed, with the loss of 21 killed and several wounded. On our side there was no loss.

The army of the Potomac has been almost entirely brigaded, and as far as possible, each brigade is to be encamped separate from the others. Clothing, shoes, and supplies, are furnished as rapidly as possible to the troops needing them, and scrupulous care is bestowed on the soldiers, to the end that they want for nothing and suffer from no avoidable cause.

Camps of rendezvous and instruction are to be formed at New-York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. Every volunteer is to be mustered into the service as soon as enrolled, and is immediately to be sent to one of the camps.

The Secretary of State, on receipt of the news that the pirate Sumter had been allowed to enter the port of Curacao, at once removed our Consul at that place, Moses Jesurun, and appointed in his stead Richard E. Morse of Iowa.

Brig. Gen. Sumner, in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, informs the Department that Col. Van Dorn, of the rebel army, was reported to be between San Antonio and El Paso with 13,000 men, apparently with the design of subjugating Lower California. No privateers are in the Pacific, so far as known.

A mutiny broke out in the 79th Regiment at Washington yesterday. All but 100 of them refused to obey orders, on account of dissatisfaction arising from several causes. A detachment of cavalry and infantry, including three pieces of artillery, was sent to the camp of the regiment, and surrounded the mutineers. They surrendered, and about seventy of the ringleaders were marched to the Guard-House, to be se-

verely dealt with. The rest of the regiment resumed their allegiance, and were sent over into Virginia.

DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, the fearless Senator from that State, said in that stirring appeal for protection from the Federal Government, for the "loyal, brave, patriotic, and unbounded" three hundred and twenty-five thousand people of Tennessee, who claim to be the State:

"If you will give protection to stand as a State, as a part of this Confederacy, holding to the Stars and Stripes, as a part of our country. We demand it according to law; we demand it upon the guarantees of the Constitution. You are bound to guarantee to us a republican form of Government, and we ask it as a Constitutional right. We do not ask you to interfere as a party, as your feelings or prejudices may be one way or another to reference to the parties of the country; but we ask you to interfere as a Government according to the Constitution. Of course we want your sympathy, and your regard, and your respect; but we ask your interference on Constitutional grounds."

And again:

"We ask the Government to come to our aid. We love the Constitution as made by our fathers. We have confidence in the integrity and capacity of the people to govern themselves. We have lived entertaining these opinions; we intend to die entertaining them. The battle has commenced. The President has placed it upon the ground. It is a battle on the one hand for the people's Government, and its overthrow on the other. We have commenced the battle of Freedom. It is Freedom's cause. We are resisting usurpation and oppression. We will triumph; we must triumph. Right is with us. A great and fundamental principle of right, that lies at the foundation of all things, is with us. We may meet with impediments, and may meet with disasters, and here and there a defeat, but ultimately Freedom's cause must triumph, for—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

How shall this appeal be answered? It is made not only by Senator Johnson, but by the 325,000 people of Tennessee whom he so truly represents; and not alone by them, but by that great majority of Union men of Kentucky who have just declared at the ballot-box their loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. All Western Virginia, where not under the tyranny of rebels in arms, rejoices in Missouri calls from the ground reddened with the fresh blood of 800 men for aid. The hardy yeomanry of all the upper regions of North Carolina and Georgia, and even South Carolina, where the air is too pure and free to be breathed by slaves, demand from the Federal Government and from the North that their constitutional rights shall be protected; that the guaranty of a Republican Government, made by the Constitution, shall be fulfilled;—may, more, that their natural right to life, liberty, and to self-government, threatened by a powerful and wealthy class which they cannot resist unaided, shall be assured to them by a generous people, in whose hands rests theirs and their children's destiny. How shall this appeal be answered?

If the political or social history of our race teaches any one positive lesson it is this: That it is not in the Anglo-Saxon race to take the side of the stronger against the weaker party. "Fair play" is no less native and peculiar to our tongue than it is an instinct of our blood. We should be false to tradition, false to all the splendid achievements of the past which through war and revolution, sometimes by the iron hand of force, sometimes by peaceful and persistent reform, but always by the assertion of law, have made Man supreme over Institutions, have guarded as a sacred trust the protection of the weak. From Magna Charta to the Declaration of Independence five centuries and a half are marked by the triumphs of the rights of the individual citizen, the rights that belong to all, high and low alike, over the usurpations of the rich and the strong. This is the democratic instinct that runs in our blood, whether it shows itself in the beheading of a King at Whitehall or a ring in a street-fight that gives fair play to equals or protection to the weakest. Time and events in their revolutions have brought us as a people to make one of the great historical landmarks in human progress. Shall we be true or untrue to the instincts and traditions of our race?

Our contest at this moment is not with the South as a whole, but with one part of the South arrayed against another part—the common people who are held in subjection, and the rich and powerful few made rich and powerful by the proprietorship of labor. It is the old, old story, in another form, but with the same underlying principle that has afforded made contest and settlement between king and baron, baron and people, despotic power and the rights of the Commons. It is whether the class strong enough to own black men shall rule all other men who have no such ownership. Us, at the North, it concerns as to their individual rights; them, it concerns as to their individual and social, as well as political condition. If with us the question seems, when not sustained by a high enthusiasm, in some degree intangible and remote, with them it is intimate, imminent, affecting home and home, land and goods, religious belief, the rights of conscience, the right to education, the advantages of that high state of prosperity possible only in a free and equitable Government, all that the social and civil relations of a man can give or deprive him of. It is at the South simply a contest between a privileged class striving for despotic power over white men through their ownership of blacks and the laboring many who demand self-government.

Which side shall we take? The side of the stronger, or the side of the weaker? We believe, could the question be fairly presented to the true Democrats of the North, the rank and file of the old Democratic party, there would be no doubt as to how they would decide it. We believe the appeal that comes up to them from the party at the South that is pushed to the wall by the aristocratic element in Southern society, would not be in vain. Could we make them hear our warning, it would be to bid them beware how they heeded such of their old leaders as Richmond, and Cager, and Wood, who urge upon them to consent to a compromise with Southern insurrectionists. Apart from the business of arraying themselves with the strong against the weak, of delivering over a helpless people, bound, to a foe exasperated by resistance, they are certain, by an inevitable law, to bring down retribution upon their own heads by thus strengthening the hands of the oppressor. The only aristocratic class in this country—the only class, that is, whose interests are different from and antagonistic to the common weal—is the order of slaveholders. With us all men, however divided into rich or poor, thrifty or shiftless, educated or ignorant, have the same acknowledged rights and interests. The slaveholders are as much set apart as an order of nobility, and whoever puts new powers into their hands has struck a blow at his own rights and interests, at the expense of which theirs only can be nurtured. To yield to them in rebellion in defense of their own power and privileges, is to yield ourselves vanquished. In permitting them to conquer the class in deadly

struggle with them at the South, we surrender to ourselves also to conquerors. The slave power thereafter will be a power at our hearthstones and in our daily lives, as well as in the lives and homes of those whom we have basely deserted. As Republicans, in any party sense, we ask nothing of Democrats. But we pray them to remember what their faith and our common blood demand of them at this point of the history of our country and the race.

A VICTORY, OR A DRAWN BATTLE?

Hitherto, in the case of any important engagement between the Union forces and the Rebels, our reports have come at first so vaguely and unauthoritatively that considerable delays were necessary to decide their accuracy. With the recent battle in Missouri, it was somewhat different. The account first received, which we published yesterday, bore almost an official weight. It proceeded from one of Gen. Lyon's aids, and from the messenger specially selected to carry dispatches to Gen. Fremont—the latter authority supplying most of the details. The statements were perfectly lucid, and justified no doubt as to their accuracy.

To-day, however, we have additional reports, which, if correct, show our success to have been less complete than was before stated. We do not know upon what authority these reports come. They are said to be furnished by an eyewitness of the battle. The accounts of Gen. Fremont's messenger and Gen. Lyon's aid were positive as regards the following facts: That the Rebels were successfully attacked and driven from the position they had chosen toward their encampment, where they made a stand; that a continued attack forced them, after having suffered severe losses, to retreat to a still greater distance, their tents and baggage being meanwhile destroyed; that Gen. Lyon was killed at the moment of victory; that a pursuit was kept up until nightfall, and that our little army rested until the next morning on the ground which the Rebels had previously occupied. Other incidents of less importance were given, all indicating the decisive triumph of the Union troops.

The later reports, of the authority of which we are yet ignorant, declare that Gen. Sigel, after repulsing the enemy several times, was compelled to leave three of his guns behind him; and that although at 1 o'clock on the day of battle the Rebels were retreating in great disorder, burning such goods as they could not take with them, our men were too much exhausted to make a pursuit. The battle is therefore announced to have been "drawn." Both the above statements directly conflict with those previously received. Gen. Lyon's aid affirmed that only one gun was left on the field, and the history of the pursuit was clearly presented by Gen. Fremont's messenger. We must leave the discrepancy to be cleared away by future intelligence. Meanwhile, although the original report apparently came from thoroughly authentic sources, the minuteness of that which reaches us this morning seems also to establish its own genuineness.

It is not difficult to conjecture the purpose of Gen. Lyon in offering this battle. He was in a critical position, and menaced by a vastly superior force which was about to be still further augmented. During the delay which must have intervened before the arrival of his reinforcements, he would have been liable to an attack under most disadvantageous circumstances; while to have fallen back himself would have invited the enemy to an immediate pursuit, and might have endangered his communications. In this case he resolved to take the lead in a demonstration, and, by harassing and occupying the enemy, to gain time or the opportunity to join his reinforcements unmolested. We cannot presume that any serious campaign against so overwhelming a force was intended. The last advice we assure us that the number of Union troops engaged in the expedition was only 5,500—less than one-fourth the number of those whom they started to contend against. In view of these odds, we need feel no dissatisfaction with the result, even if it were no more than a drawn battle. The Rebels were certainly forced back and driven away in disorder, according to the least favorable report; and the undoubted object of the demonstration, to prevent too early an attack upon our then inadequate force, appears to have been carried out. We wait anxiously for the ultimate results; the immediate result is as honorable as we could ask for.

NOT APPEARING "AS A REGIMENT."

The N. Y. Times must feel flattered on finding its fierce tirades against the New-York Fire Zouaves so warmly echoed by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The wholesale denunciation of the Zouaves as "rebellious and cowards," poured forth in the Times, is even improved in the Eagle by vituperating the whole regiment as a gang of "dead rabbits" guilty of "the basest cowardice" and of "outrages and degradations" which brought as much "disgrace on the Federal army as did their conduct on the 'battle-field.'" That this style of language should be held by the Eagle is quite natural. As natural as that the Charleston Mercury should hold forth "beauty and booty" as the only impelling motives of our Northern heroes. But for the N. Y. Times, a paper professing loyalty and pretending to character, to be found engaged in disseminating these rebel libels against a regiment which left nearly two hundred of its men dead or prisoners on the field of Bull Run, having marched into battle somewhat less than eight hundred and fifty strong—is an anomaly that we were not prepared for—a deplorable instance, in fact, of editorial judgment and patriotic gratitude cruelly warped away by individual prejudice. Can the Eagle tell us, or will the Times, how men who only "kept up a desultory fire from safe distances" came to lose nearly two hundred of their men in killed and prisoners? The statement of Col. Heintzelman, which we regard as most unfortunate, though perhaps technically true, that the Fire Zouaves broke at an early period of the conflict, and did not appear again "as a regiment" upon the field, conveys no such meaning to the military ear as the Times has extorted from its purely technical wording. To appear "as a regiment" is to appear in line of battle, each man in his allotted place in his own company, all the companies in regular order and with the Field, Line, and Staff officers in their assigned positions of duty. That the Fire Zouaves did not so appear after having been first disordered by the breaking through their ranks of two routed and disordered regiments of Col. Heintzelman's Division may be quite true and doubtless is so. But to infer from this that they did not fight gallantly, so far as personal courage could avail in the absence of com-

petent staff and line officers, is a slander of the grossest and most unflattering nature. Disordered by the retreat of regiments over whose movements they had no control, and without officers of their own, to re-form them under an enemy's fire, the Fire Zouaves were compelled to fight, according to their Zouave drill, in groups of four, eight or twelve, standing back to back when attacked, and skirmishing in open order whenever opportunity permitted. That they did this and did it with desperate courage and tenacity is the universal testimony of all the regiments in their vicinity during the carnage of Bull Run; and having done so, it would certainly seem not a little hard that they should be held up to public scorn and reprobation merely because the N. Y. Times accepts Col. Heintzelman's statement in its ordinary and not in its technical sense. Perhaps the hearty and vehement sympathy of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in this onslaught against the regiment, which lost most heavily at Bull Run, may serve to open the eyes of the Times to the part it is being made to play in "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

SEVERE SKIRMISH IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

200 Rebels Routed by 50 Union Men.

TWENTY-ONE OF THEM KILLED.

NO LOSS OF UNION MEN.

GRATON, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmount and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of rebels living in this county were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. Kelly dispatched Capt. Dayton, of Company A, 4th Virginia Regiment, with 50 men from Webster, to dislodge them. After scouting nearly 24 hours, he came suddenly on them yesterday noon, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing 21, and putting the others to flight, without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 200, and were composed of some of the worst characters of this county, led on by Zach Cochran, Sheriff of this County, under the latter leader.

THIRTY-THREE UNION PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM MANASSAS.

Mr. David Glendinning of Portland, Maine, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Washington, and reports that he was a Drill Sergeant in the 1st Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and was engaged in the battle at Bull Run. He, with 32 others, was taken prisoner on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, by Johnston's reserve, in front of the singular battery of the rebels. They were taken thence to a new guard-house, just erected, about half or three-quarters of a mile back in the woods from Manassas. The rebels every day entertained them to join their ranks, and made them very flattering propositions. Their fare in the guard-house was bad enough, although a pint of brandy a day was given each. They were all heavily manacled, and many were chained to the walls. Fortunately for them, a file was accidentally found with which they had so weakened their irons that on Saturday night last they made a rush upon their guard and effected their escape. One Lieutenant and a single sentinel were posted at the only exit from the guard-house. These were killed, and the whole 33 made quick time through the woods to Jackson Heights, and from thence to Washington. They all arrived in this city between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Glendinning says that he has enlisted into the Maine 7th, and after he has been to Portland shall return in a few days to the army, and that 23 of his fellow-prisoners will accompany him. He says further that they are all old soldiers, and have seen service before.

RETURN OF THE FIRE ZOULAVES.

The gallant Firemen Zouaves came home from the war yesterday to recruit and reorganize. At the Jersey City Depot they were received by a vast concourse of friends, who welcomed them with a heartiness and enthusiasm quite grateful after the harsh censures which have been recklessly bestowed upon them in certain quarters. The returning companies numbered 350 men, under the command of Major Loez, Col. Farham being still confined to his bed in the Infirmary at Washington.

Arriving on this side, a large escort of firemen, under Chief-Engineer Decker, and an immense throng of friends in Continental street, testified their delight at seeing them home again by the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. The Zouaves, having formed in platoons, marched through several lines of firemen, up Continental street and Broadway, to the Park. Four carriages in the rear of the ranks contained wounded members of the regiment. Their names are: F. J. Gregory, F. Mahoney, G. H. W. Norton, Patrick McGovern, James McCarran, D. McCarty, John McGarity, Charles Wilson, James Hickey, A. W. Penhall, John Richardson, W. Morrison, John Johnson, William Dwyer, Sergeant Langdon, and Sergeant Major Thomas F. Goodwin.

The following captains of the Zouaves have returned with them: Captain John Coyle, Company A; Captain E. Byrnes, Company B; Captain John Leverich, Company E; Captain John Wiley, Company I; Captain A. Partell, Company K. The other companies being without commanders, have been consolidated under the command of the above captains.

The regiment moved under the following escort: Squad of Police, Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, Wallace's Band, Engine Co. No. 11; Engine Co. No. 14.

The following companies took up their march on each side of the line:

Protective Engine Co. No. 5, Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8, Hibernia Engine Co. No. 10, American Engine Co. No. 9, United States Engine Co. No. 20, Newark Engine Co. No. 15, Eagle Engine Co. No. 13, Hays Engine Co. No. 20, Columbia Engine Co. No. 16, Fire Engine Co. No. 42, Fire Engine Co. No. 27, Index Engine Co. No. 32, North River Engine Co. No. 30, Peter Engine Co. No. 15, Fire Engine Co. No. 44, Engine Co. No. 3, Columbia Engine Co. No. 8, Centon Engine Co. No. 8, Thompson Engine Co. No. 16, Excelsior Engine Co. No. 2.

The appearance of the soldiers elicited much commendation, and the reception reflected great credit on those engaged in it.

On arriving in the Park, the regiment formed into line, the firemen forming into parallel lines in front and rear of the men. They then stacked arms and partook of lunch in the Barracks, which had been provided by the kindness of Major Eaton. At 4 o'clock, the regiment marched up to the City Assembly Rooms, where they deposited their arms.

The regiment has returned for the purpose of recruiting, that it may be ready to participate in the next advance upon the Rebels. Its reorganization will, no doubt, bring out their splendid fighting qualities, which the late battle was so fond of eulogizing, and prevent a recurrence of the demoralization under which it now suffers.

The men were dismissed for 48 hours, and dispersed among their friends in various parts of the city. It is thought probable that they may be assigned quarters at Fort Schuyler, taking the place of the 1st Long Island regiment, which it is expected will leave in a few days for the seat of war.

Some of the men report that Col. Farnham was in a dying condition when they left Washington.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOPS WELCOMED HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.
The Philadelphia City troop arrived here this morning, and were received by a handsome escort of cavalry and infantry. The citizens welcomed them home with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

FURTHER FROM MISSOURI.

Desperate Nature of the Fight.

EIGHT HOURS OF BATTLE.

HOW GEN. LYON WAS KILLED.

Great Slaughter of the Rebels.

MARTIAL LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

Arrest of the President of the Police Board.

REBELS MOVING ON PILOT KNOB.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came through to this point on horseback:

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,500 strong, the Home Guard remaining in Springfield. Our force slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise on Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made in two columns by Gen. Lyon and Sturgis; Gen. Sigel leading a flanking force of about 1,000 men, and four guns, on the south of the enemy's camp.

The fight raged from sunrise until 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rebels in overwhelming force charged Captain Totten's Battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. General Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas Regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse.

He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much." But in a few minutes he expired, without a struggle.

Gen. Sigel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled.

He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, striking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, and setting fire to their train of baggage-wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side:

Capt. Gratz of the 1st Missouri was killed.

Gen. Sweeney was wounded in the leg.

Col. Mitchell of the Kansas Volunteers was seriously wounded.

Capt. Plummer of the regulars was wounded.

Capt. Miller of the Missouri 1st was seriously wounded.

Capt. Cavender was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle-field to Springfield.

Capt. Burke was slightly wounded.

Col. Dittler was wounded in the left leg, the ball passing through.

Capt. McFarlan of the Kansas 1st was wounded, supposed mortally, his skull being fractured.

The following Lieutenants belonging to the Kansas 1st were killed:

R. C. Aguall of Company K.

L. L. Jones of Capt. Walker's Company.

Duer and McGowan of Capt. McCook's Company.

Lieut. R. A. Barker was shot in the left hand. The Missouri 1st and Iowa 1st suffered the loss.

Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben McCulloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night, Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battle field from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerably treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major Stargis took command on the battle field after the death of Gen. Lyon. Gen. Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded. Our boys captured about 100 horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Sigel marched back to Springfield in good order. After perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield on Sunday night and encamped 30 miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing him. This hostile observation during the day was the firing of muskets from a distance at the rear guard.

Gen. Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the South-West, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from General Hardee's column which was approaching from the South-East.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served.

The fire of the rebel artillery was also very severe. The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of citizens of Springfield, are in Gen. Sigel's camp.

It was thought that Gen. Sigel would move back no farther than Lebanon, where reinforcements would meet him.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Aug. 14, 1861.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the City and County of St. Louis. Major J. McKinstry, U. S. Army, is appointed Provost-Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

J. C. FREMONT, Major-General, Commanding.

Major McKinstry, the Provost Marshal appointed by Major-General Fremont, has arrested John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, and appointed in his place Basil Duke. The laws of the city and State will be executed without change.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with a force of 12,000 to 15,000 rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob. The Federal force at that point is about 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

Our latest intelligence from Springfield—up to Thursday morning—increases the previous apprehensions in regard to Gen. Lyon's command. Threatened by a force more than twice as large as his own, who are well supplied with cavalry, receiving constant accessions to their numbers, and from the topography of the country, possess peculiar facilities for outflanking him

and cutting him off in the rear, his position is certainly one of extreme peril. He ought to have a force of 25,000 instead of 9,000 men; and he has been calling for reinforcements for several weeks. The Government has certainly failed to appreciate the importance of his situation, and the demands of the war in Missouri. The Rebels would rather defeat Lyon to-day than to take the capital of the State. Gen. Fremont yesterday ordered the 3d Kansas Regiment, led by the famous Montgomery, to join Gen. Lyon without delay. It is now at Mound City, Lin Co., Kansas, and will march across the country to Springfield, a distance of about ninety miles. Other reinforcements will be sent to Gen. Lyon from this direction at the earliest practicable moment; and if no battle occurs within the next ten days, he will no doubt be prepared to cope with any force which the rebels can bring against him.

Slave property in Missouri is at a very heavy discount. A planter in Booneville remarked this morning: "A neighbor of mine has a very likely negro woman and child, who, a year ago, would have sold readily for \$1,500. He has just offered them to me for \$150, and I told him that was precisely \$119 more than I would give." Yesterday a Secessionist had the effrontery to present himself at Gen. Fremont's headquarters, and apply for a pass through all our lines for three slaves, whom he wished to take to South Carolina. "I feared," said he, "that they might be claimed as contrabands, unless I had a pass from the commanding officer."

Capt. C. R. Jennison, the famed Kansas "Jay-hawker," is in the city. He has just received authority to muster a full regiment of Cavalry into the service. It is nearly made up, and is composed of men who have lived for several years on the Kansas border, and some of whom have had a long experience in guerrilla warfare, under Jennison and Montgomery. Many of them have been wounded, but some were captured. Jennison himself carries eight balls in his body, and seems to be worth several dead men yet.